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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Trust Magnates at Washington. The most persistent of the "special interests" at which the ten cent exposers shake their gory pens is "Labor," the small, exclusive and aristocratic organized part of the laboring population. The well paid leaders of the labor oligarchy are a sort of permanent parliament. They are always trying to insert into the statute book special legislation for their benefit. They are always trying to beat proposed laws that conflict with their special interests; and they bulldoze many timid or timeserving politicians.

Representatives of these special interests have just tried to enforce their views upon Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. CANNON, and have been well "called down." Mr. ROOSEVELT, in particular, gave them a good sound "talking to." Their demands were characteristically selfish. They attacked the writ of injunction, a known enemy of disorder, a necessary power of the courts. Mr. ROOSEVELT reminded them that of late the Government had been employing it against combinations of capital, but he stood ready to apply for it to use against a combination of laborers if occasion

Needed and refreshing was Mr. ROOSE-VELT's rebuke of their fantastic opposition to the exemption of the Panama Canal laborers from the provisions of the eight hour law and of their narrow criticisms of the more liberal administration of the Chinese exclusion act, a law the bigoted and unfair interpretation of which has been a national disgrace.

It is well that the Labor Trust should have notice occasionally that its members have no more rights than common, ordinary citizens.

Mr. Jenkins Discovers a Monstrosity.

According to a published summary of the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary, prepared by Mr. JENKINS, that report will declare that it is a "monstrous doctrine, subversive of our dual system of government, to even suggest" Federal regulation of insurance.

This declaration by the Judiciary Committee is based on the fact that the Supreme Court has decided, in the first place, that insurance is not commerce; and, in the second place, that Congress cannot impair the police powers of the States. It is unnecessary to follow Mr. commerce, and even should the Supreme | they will make the most of it. Court reverse its opinion, the Federal Government could not reach the insurance business togregulate it.

Now, this "monstrous doctrine," as propounded by President ROOSEVELT in two successive messages to Congress, was propounded tentatively only, with the purpose of gaining for the subject of Federal control of insurance the weighty consideration which the learned Mr. JENKINS and his learned associates "monstrous doctrine" he wants to be offensively." A judiciary committee capable of speaking unkindly and offensively ought to be hanged, or at least peremptorily discharged.

But does the Jenkins monstrosity report exhaust the subject? Let him reflect a moment before he dismisses Federal supervision of insurance companies to the limbo of absurdities. Let him turn back the hands of the clock for about half a century in imagination, and ask himself what would be his line of constitutional reasoning on the monstrous doctrine that in some way or other, at some time or other, the Federal Government might be exercising effective supervision over the local business of national banks situated in every State of the Union.

What the Russian Liberals Have

Gained .. Since the primary elections for members of the State Duma began most of the telegrams from St. Petersburg report widespread dissatisfaction with the provisions for a bicameral parliament which were announced in the ukases of March 8. It is pointed out that by those provisions the sovereign is intrenched at every point against encroachments upon his authority, that the Ministers are not to be responsible to the Assembly, and that even the power of impeachment is withheld from the people's representatives. It is also a subject of complaint that a large number of matters are expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of the Parliament, and that although the members of the lower house are elected for five years, the chambers may be dissolved at any moment by the will of the Emperor. Lastly, it is charged that the immunity to be enjoyed by members of the Parliament is vague.

Now, let us admit that all these accusations are well founded. It would nevertheless be an act of stupendous to accept the concessions now offered, bread at all. Those Russians must be ignorant of the history of parliamentary institutions who do not recognize that get a legal education and has been three shirt has waved but little and then when the Czar, perhaps for his own times a prosecuting attorney and twice feebly, and in the two Presidential camselfish purposes, granted to the State a district Judge So much for the paigns since the Spanish war the South-

its hand a weapon which has always proved irresistible.

When the first English Parliament was convoked by EDWARD I., toward the close of the thirteenth century, the burgesses, or representatives of the Commons, had scarcely any powers at all. As late as the sixteenth century we find the Commons under the Tudors meekly registering the ruler's will. In the seventeenth century CHARLES I. declined even to respect the supposed immunity of legislators, for he invaded the house and arrested five members. Not till late in the seventeenth century did Ministers become habitually responsible to the House of Commons. As late as the eighteenth century the veto power was exercised by Queen ANNE. Nevertheless, because the financial needs of the English monarchy could be met by the House of Commons alone that body gradually extorted one privilege after another, until it became almost omnipotent. To take another illustration: The States-General when convoked at Versailles in 1789 possessed no legislative powers whatever; but France was threatened with financial shipwreck, and in order to avert that catastrophe one demand after another had to be con-

ceded to the people's representatives.

The power of the purse will inevitably prove greater in Russia to-day than it was at any crisis of English history, and can only be compared with the tremendous influence which circumstances gave it in the last days of the French ancien régime. The Czar's Government is on the verge of bankruptcy. To avert collapse it must borrow at once \$250,000,000, and it will need \$150,000,000 more at an early date. No British and no American bankers will lend the Czar any money in the present distracted condition of his empire, and even French bankers have refused to make any further advances unless some kind of national assembly shall ratify all former loans made by foreigners and also the new loan the issue of which is now proposed. The State Duma, therefore, narrowly as it is restricted in some directions, will retain the greatest power of all, that, namely, of declaring whether the Government of NICHOLAS II. may borrow any more money abroad. The mode of acquiring money at home by taxation or by sale of property of the State also falls within its jurisdiction. One of the ukases of March 8 expressly places within the jurisdiction of the coming Parliament the budgets of the Ministers and of the empire and all proposals for the alienation of any portion of the receipts or property of the State. The report of the Comptroller of the Empire upon the explanation of the budget must be made to the popular branch of Parliament. The Parliament also has authority over all matters relating to the construction of State railroads, as well as over matters relating to stock companies not covered by existing laws. It further has the power to decree pecuniary advances to the zemstvos and munici-

Unless such large powers over Russia's financial resources had been conceded to the State Duma its approval would not have been considered by French bankers a sufficient security for a new loan. To whatever motive, however, the concession of those powers JENEINS'S further argument that even should be imputed, there it is, and if should Congress legislate insurance into Russian Liberals have common sense

The House Committee on Labor.

It would be interesting to know how President GOMPERS and his comemorialists would make up the House Committee on Labor, of whose hostility to the workingman they complained to Speaker CANNON. They told him that the committee "was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate have been devoting to it. It is scarcely its rights and protect its interests. necessary for Mr. JENKINS to explain that | The interests of American labor or only when he calls the main proposition a of union labor? The distinction is important, for if it is the duty and province understood as speaking "kindly and not of the committee to protect the interests of American labor as such, as well as to pass upon the claims of organized labor, then the federation of which Mr. Gom-PERS is the head and inspiration may have cause for complaint. If, too, it should be the committee's concern to see that capital in its relation to labor has a "square deal" there may be further ground for dissatisfaction. The composition of the House Com-

mittee on Labor is not plutocratic, nor

such as to justify the charge that it was

packed to misuse and defraud labor. The chairman, Mr. JOHN J. GARDNER of New Jersey, is acceptable to Mr. GOMPERS; he said so yesterday, and paid Mr. GARDNER a handsome tribute. When the chairman of a Congressional committee in which organized labor is interested suits Mr. GOMPERS the other members must be a bad lot if the committee is to be convicted of antagonism to American labor. Mr. RICHARD BARTHOLDT of Missouri began life as a printer, has been president of the St. Louis school board and is famous for his advocacy of international arbitration, a cause that is dear to the heart of the workingman in all countries. Mr. SAMUEL W. MCCALL of Massachusetts is perhaps the most intellectual man in the House, and without doubt the most independent. Mr. EDWARD B. VREELAND of New York was superintendent of schools for five years in Allegany county, and the only thing that could be urged against him by the discontented is that he is president of the Salamanca Trust Company, a savings bank. Mr. JAMES P. CONNOR of Iowa was for many years a circuit and district Judge, and so good a one that | Ice Exchange on Wednesday: both parties supported him the last time he was a candidate. Mr. HERMAN P. GOEBEL of Ohio was formerly a probate Judge, a responsible and honored office to which he was twice elected. Mr. KITTREDGE HASKINS of Vermont was folly on the part of a Russian patriot not | United States Attorney for the District of Vermont for seven years, Speaker of inadequate though they may seem, as at | the State House of Representatives for least instalments of the self-government | two terms, a State Senator and trustee he desires. Half a loaf is better than no of Norwich University. Mr. George W.

Duma the power of the purse he put in Republican members of the Committee

At the head of the minority is WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, who should be satisfactory to Mr. Gompers. Mr. John T. HUNT of Missouri is a stonecutter by trade. Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY of Illinois is a lawyer, a member of many benevolent societies and has been a master in chancery. Mr. Augustus O. STANLEY of Kentucky has been a professor of belles-lettres and is the gentleman who intimated in the debate on the rate bill that if it became a law some more thieves would be hung on the cross. Mr. THOMAS B. Davis of West Virginia had a common school education and is a banker and railroad builder.

Speaker Cannon told the memorialists that he selected the committees "with all fairness." Certainly the committee on labor doesn't look dangerous to labor even to organized labor.

What Do They Want?

Senator BAILEY'S warning to the Sen-

ate suggests some curious reflections: "Ah, Senators, you had better be candid with the people. If when they ask for bread you intend to give them a stone, be brave and honest with them, and refuse to give them anything. Give what they want or give them nothing, and let us try this issue anew before that great jury of Ameri-

do they want, if they want any? If rate regulation is another "paramount" issue, as Senator TILLMAN says, its popular paramountcy has been very slow in showing itself; and it is very singular that the Congress cannot find out what sort of regulation the people are crying for. The House didn't have to take the trouble to find out. It left that work to the Senate. The Senate seems unable to find out. Democratic Senators differ among themselves. Republican Senators differ among themselves. How can the "paramount" issue be tried if there is no sharp division of parties on it? Meanwhile, in Mr. TILLMAN'S own State, Democratic newspapers are asserting that not the railroad issue, but the tariff issue, is going to be "paramount."

Until it is known more clearly what the people want, how can the Congress give it to them?

"Inherent Justice."

In his address on March 15 at the opening of the coal miners' convention JOHN MITCHELL said that it was his earnest hope that even those unfriendly to labor may be satisfied that the United Mine Workers of America is a sane, just, business association, whose highest purpose is not to achieve victories by means of its great strength, but rather through the inherent justice that lies in the cause represents."

Being most friendly to all sane, just and businesslike labor organizations, THE SUN is watching the development of JOHN MITCHELL'S idea of the "inherent justice" of the cause of the anthracite miners. It seems to us that a clear appreciation of the principles of inherent justice would restrain Mr. MITCHELL and his radical lieutenants from precipitating a strike which is regarded as unwise and undesirable by a large majority of the coal miners themselves. This assertion is made on the strength of competent information from the coal fields. It certainly finds support in the utter failure of the labor leaders to show either cause for a strike or general demand for a strike on the part of the miners. The movement is entirely the work of the leaders, and in large part

of MITCHELL himself. We are unable to see the "inherent justice" of orders to stop the work of those who are reasonably content with the conditions and results of their work, or of forcing into idleness, poverty and suffering those who need the wages which their work brings them. JOHN MITCHELL's notions of inherent justice in this particular case are at variance with those of the American people. He is playing a large game, and there is some reason for the belief that he is playing it too much in the interest of one JOHN MITCHELL and too little for the best interests of the coal miners. He also plays it in seeming indifference to the rights of the public.

Mr. MITCHELL still has time to broaden his views on the subject of "inherent justice." Thus far he has failed to justify his position.

A Forecast.

Secretary WILSON has certainly suffered enough from the follies and indiscretions of his subordinates, to mention

nothing worse. Now, here is the remarkable Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE, for whom Secretary WILSON is officially responsible, doing his best to bring ridicule upon the Weather Bureau, and consequently upon the Department of Agriculture, and consequently upon the Administration of which Secretary WILSON is a part.

If Mr. MOORE has not the wit to forecast the inevitable result of his own attitude on the question of giving to the public the barometer readings which they pay for and which they want to see. superior authority ought to enlighten him promptly.

An Interesting Survival.

In Richmond, Va., once the seat of government of the Confederate States, many interesting and beautiful things may be seen, many curious and archaic institutions, habits of thought and customs survive. Among these monuments the Mayor, Mr. McCarthy, holds high place, as is indicated by an extract from an address he delivered to the Southern

" I am the son of an Irishman, and I recognize but two flags-the State flag of Virginia and the battle flag of the Confederacy.

" The Stars and Stripes are all right in their way but for me there are but two flags, the State flag of Virginia and the battle flag of the Confederacy, and, so far as I-am concerned, I recognize the battle flag of Virginia."

Since 1898 the unreconstructed element in the population of the Southern States has been heard from infrequently and NORRIS of Nebraska was born and its utterances have been of the mildest. brought up on a farm, taught school to On the other side of the line the bloody

ern Brigadier has been notable by his exclusion from campaign oratory. So completely healed are the wounds of '61 that Congress has voted unanimously to confide to appropriate Southern authorities the battle flags of the Southern troops, and not a voice was raised in

opposition. To-day Northern Democrats are urging the nomination of a Southerner for President in 1908, a programme that no politician would have dared to advocate twenty years ago. Only on rare occasions do such words as those used by Mayor McCarthy recall the bitterness of feeling, the raging hatred, that existed between men of the two sections a generation ago, and when they are spoken they are mild and tame. Mr. McCarthy does not recognize the Stars and Stripes, but he says they "are all right in their way," instead of calling on all true men to tear them down, as a Southern Mayor might have done in the seventies or even

in the eighties. The spirit so bitter and uncompromising in 1870 has mellowed with the passing of time, and in spite of Mr. McCarthy's formal renunciation of the American flag it is safe to predict that he harbors in his heart no deep animosity against the nation and would be very reluctant to see it suffer any real injury.

The abandonment or at least suspension But what sort of rate regulation bill of the Chinatown park project need be no cause for surprise or regret to those familiar with actual conditions in the neighborhood of Chinatown. At the hearing on Monday before the Bowling Green Local Improvement Board the chief argument of those who opposed the project was that if there were moral evils to be corrected they should be corrected by the police, and if unsanitary conditions prevailed they should be amended at once by the Tenement House Department.

A little to the south of the proposed Chinatown park is the Mulberry Bend Park of 2.750 acres, which cost the city \$1,552,000, and a short distance further south is Paradise Park. These, with the City Hall Park, constitute veritable "breathing places" for the people of a neighborhood in which business structures have succeeded tenements with such rapidity that the present population is much below what it was ten, fifteen or even twenty years ago. Worth street was cut through this district many years ago at large expense to the people of the city, and Chatham Square, to the east of Chinatown, is a genuine thoroughfare, wide, broad and open.

The policy of buying for parks city blocks which have ceased to be profitable to their owners is not a desirable one for the city of New York. It is not likely to get much support from the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

OLD CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Very Mournful Ballad of Mr. Seward and Old Nick Biddle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNcampaign of 1840 may have been the first in which political songs were introduced, but it was not the first in which "poetry" was used to make things lively. Here is song of 1838, when Seward and Luther Bradish were the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The air is "Yankee

The Federal ship in her last trip Went rather to the leeward; Her mainmast creaked, her bottom leaked, But now she's rigged for Seward. CHORUS.

Cartwheels run around you, Let fiery dragons carry you off, And mortar pestle pound you. Throughout, they say, she's daubed with Clay, Which makes that Whiggish vapor, and all her seams are caulked with reams Of Biddle's foolscap paper.

Corncobs twist your hair,

On deck the Gentile and the Jew Are cocked and primed for battle.

A streaked, speckled plebald crew,
Like Jacob's Durham cattle. And to her mast a horseshoe fast

Her seamen bold secured from cold By Yardsticks' patent breeches. With panic gales she fills her sails,

Her music mournful dittles Of ruined commerce, duns and falls, Sung by distress committees. She makes a smoke and crackling noise, Like popguns, only louder, Which scares the women, girls and boys,

And Biddle finds the powder. And to her might in wordy fight We Democrats must stoop, sir, For Soward now bestrides her prow, And Bradish mounts her poop, sir.

In summer time her owner brags. As all the folks remember; But then, I guess, she'll strike a snag Outte early in November.

It will be noticed that this song contains several references to Nicholas Biddie, whose overthrow by Jackson was long a topic with the Democrats of that era. I recall some fragments of a song set to the air of the nurry ballads of babyhood, to remind people of the wreck of the old United States Bank

Hey. diddle, diddle! The bank and old Biddle; Nothin' is left in the dish but the spoon All the silver of late has been turned into plate And the gold shines away in the moon!

Knickery, knickery, knock, Let cotton save the stock, The master stroke, the bank is broke-Knickery, knickery, knock. "Plate" refers to a service of plate pre ented to Mr. Biddle by his admirers. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 22.

Cup and Saucer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the discussion of the Senate's "obstruction" of legislation, this extract from a biography of Sir John A. Macdonald, published years ago, seems rather pertinent at this time. HENRY E. RUSSELL. NEW LONDON, Conn., March 22.

"On his return from France, Jefferson called Washington to account for having agreed to a second chamber. 'Of what use is a Senate?' he asked, as he stood before the fire with a cup of tea artistic achievements. in his hand, pouring the tea into his saucer as he in his hand, power answered your own question, spoke. 'You have answered your own question,' replied Washington. 'What do you mean?' asked Jefferson. 'Why do you pour that tea into your saucer?' 'To cool it,' said Jefferson. 'Even so,' said Washington, 'the Senate is the saucer into a successivation to cool.' which we pour legislation to cool.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I'm willing o put John Sharp Williams to a test. We'll borrow

Opportunity for a Statesman

a soldier of Gen. Grant, take him to Washington, and put him where the Yasoo poet can't help see-ing him. We'll take a reporter along, too, for it "J. S." does what you say he will, there'll be a final incident in the life of a Representative in FORT WADSWORTH, March 21. ARTHLERY. What Is a Lady?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The presen

attempt to ascertain what constitutes a gentleman will lead, no doubt, to a similar effort to determine the indispensable characteristics of a lady. The definition of E. W. Townsend, given in "Days Like Why Not Begin With Mr. Carnegle's Name? These," is worthy to head the list: "A lady is voman who speaks in a low tone and thinks CANTON, N. Y., March 21.

Sheridan was twenty miles away. "That's nothing," he said, "John Sharp Williams's

Pegasus is thousands of miles away from Mount Dajo." Putting spurs to his noble steed, he pressed on

VIA TEHUANTEPEC.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-There is increasing interest in the so-called Tehuantepec line as a transportation route, and it is safe to predict that the interest will be greater five years hence than it is to-day. Its place as a competitor of a completed Panama canal is a matter of conjecture, but there is no doubt of its importance as an interoceanic route before the canal is

finished. The line itself is practically completed. Comparatively little remains to be done on the harbor works at the terminals to make them available for such business as is likely to come before their full completion. The line is 190 miles in length from port to port, is rock ballasted and equipped with steel bridges where bridges are needed. Ample dockage is provided, and the docks will be supplied with facilities for the speedy loading and unloading of vessels. Arrangements have already been made for steamship service on both sides of the Isthmus, and it is the intention of the management to quote rates of transportation that will attract traffic.

It remains to be seen whether the line will fulfil the hopes of its projectors, but the probabilities are in its favor. argument, supported by figures, is that as compared with Panama the time of transit between New York and San Francisco or Puget Sound ports is three or four days less by Tehuantepec than by Panama for all ordinary freighting steamers. It is believed that the cost of transfer, loading and unloading will not greatly, if it does at all, exceed the canal tolls. For certain classes of freight, such as sugar from Hawaii, for instance, this will probably be the case. On paper, at least, the line promises to be a rival of the canal enterprise.

There appears to be some misconception

An article which has had a considerable circulation calls it an English enterprise established by British capital. This is only partially true. It is a Mexican enterprise for many years a favorite project of President Diaz. Various concessions have been granted during the last sixty years. In 1883 the Government undertook the construction of the line, and an alleged railway was virtually completed during the next twelve or fifteen years. In 1898 a contract for a properly built system was made with the English firm of Pearson & Sons. The arrangement was virtually a partnership to which the contracting parties contributed an equal share as a loan until the National Tehuantepeo Railway Company should be in position to market its bonds. This is now being done. The road is practically leased to the Pearson company for a term of fifty-one years dating from July, 1902. But the line is a Mexican line, and at the expiration of the Pearson contract it reverts to the Government.

In a way this line is likely to prove a useful aid to the Panama canal enterprise during the progress of the work. It will divert some of the traffic which now congests the Panama Railway by opening a new route between Atlantic ports and Panama City. There is no occasion whatever for alarmists to get busy. The Tehuantepec route will probably get some business, and we sincerely hope that it will get a large business; but there will be a very comforting little pile of traffic left for the big ditch when it opens its lock gates.

THE MAGYAR MALCONTENTS. A Hungarian Editor's Description of the

Situation in His Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The bloodless revolution in Hungary is nearing very critical period. After the dissolution of Parliament the three months of the lawful time within which new elections must be held will soon elapse. It becomes daily more and more certainly apparent that the Feiervary on the present voting basis, for an absolute majority of the independent party of '48 will

arise out of it. The dissatisfaction throughout the country has reached its highest grade already, and only a sincere and determined announcement by the heading committee that "this revolution is to be a bloodless revolution" can keep the people from rioting. The Government, whose aim is to force a bloody day or two rule, is doing its best to provoke discontent. Every day some new orders are published bearing the signs of drastic, unlawful measures. Buch are the prohibition of the newspaper colportage; the arrest of newspaper men, who are mostly charged with insulting the King; the discharge of teachers and professors who try to explain in the schools the present situation and its causes, and many others which resemble the Russian ways of oppressing. All meetings are strictly prohibited and the national festival of March 15 has been suspended. rule, is doing its best to provoke discontent.

oppressing. All meetings are strictly prohibited and the national festival of March 15 has been suspended.

The bloodless revolution is chiefly concentrated in the county governments, where the authorities all resign and leave the situation, from the Governors to the last of the policemen, and some of the county halls and city halls are empty and deserted, the keys being sent to the Ministry of the Interior. Nobody pays taxes or duty, for even if any one would pay there is nobody to take it. Those officials who remain at their places do not accept any taxes, and the money that comes in on other sides will not be delivered into the State treasuries.

But the greatest opposition is displayed in military matters. As long as the Hungarian words of command will not be accepted by the King nobody joins the army and for two years no recruiting has been done in Hungary.

Any one joining the army, or who pays or wants to pay taxes, is subject to the boyout of the people.

The near future will bring great events in Hungary, for it is generally believed that some change must take place in the situation either through drastic measures or through foreign intervention. The Emperor cannot hold up matters in this way, for the army is rapidly approaching absolute ruin, and not even grand manœuvres will be held this sumer; on the other hand the want of money is causing much trouble in the Treasury.

Booth or Forrest?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A correspondent says that Edwin Forrest and not Edwin Booth is the greatest American actor we have had. but the reasons he gives for such belief are not convincing. No one denies Forrest's high rank as an actor or the great vogue he had with the people for a long period; but in comparing the relative merits of two such actors as Forrest and Booth we must consider them solely in the light of their

From this point of view, it appears to me, there can be but one verdict in the minds of discriminating critics. In roles which called for a violent display of the passions and for great physical powers, such as King Lear and Metamora, Forrest was doubtless very powerful, but in parts of a higher and subtler nature, in which all the complex parts of the human character are brought into play and laid bare before the spectators—an infinitely higher and more diffi-cult task—I maintain that Edwin Booth was im-

measurably Forrest's superior. Hamlet is such a rôle, and Hamlet has almost seen regarded as the highest test of an actor's art. In Hamlet Edwin Booth was supreme. No im partial critic would ever admit that Forrest, Sal

Certainly no lover of the stage would ever wish to deny Edwin Forrest his rightful place in its his-tory; but the just historian will also. I feel sure, not fall to place the laurel wreath of supremacy smong American actors on the brow of Edwir

NEW YORK, March 22.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In various newspapers I see various suggestions regarding fonetik" spelling, Andrew Carnegie's name being the almost uniform "horrible example." But why don't at least some two of the vast hundreds spell it ("fonetikaly") alike, and at least one correctly? WALPOLE, N. H., March 19. EDWIN S. LOOMIS.

The New Malady.

Knicker-Poor Offnut fancies himself the object of a conspiracy. Bocker-Magazinitis; he just finished reading all

MR. PEABODY AND DR. CRAPSEY.

Attitude of a Churchman Toward the Protestant Episcopal Heresy Case. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to-day to a letter from Rochester in your edition of March 18

making the following statement: George Foster Peabody of New York has offered to buy old Plymouth Church in Rochester, now vacant, for Dr. Crapsey if he is found guilty and

I beg the privilege of your columns to make

denial that any such suggestion has ever been made in any way.

I am a member of the Episcopal Church and believe in it and believe in its ultimate redemption from the narrow and sectarian elements that, it seems to me, are seeking to dominate it in connection with the persecu-tion (for persecution I deem it) that is being practised in connection with my friend the Rev. Dr. Crapsey. I recognize, however, that all changes in religious even more than in secular matters are a matter of growth, and if it should be that the court which is to pass on Dr. Crapsey's case should be gov-erned by what I believe to be a narrow and unchristian interpretation. I should, as I feel sure the Rev. Dr. Crapsey would, patiently wait for God's truth to reveal itself in due

time to the mind of the Church.

If it should be that the courts which have to pass upon the extraordinary presentment made by the standing committee of the Dio-cese of Western New York should so adjudicate as to make it impossible for sincere and earnest young men in college and seminary to contemplate taking the ordination vows, I cannot but believe that the Spirit of God will so work upon the minds and hearts of men that there will be within a reasonable time either a revisal of the language now in use in the Episcopal Church or the constitution of a new organization which shall be truly catholic in its recognition of the historical value of ancient creeds and liturgies and its confident trust in the guidance of the Holy Spirit to the mind of Christ as revealed to-day in the minds and hearts of the earnest students and consecrated clergy and laity regarding the proprietorship of the route. who are concerned about doing the will of the Eather and not seeking to define the ways

of the Infinite. Such an organization would be at once velcomed by the thousands of earnest souls who are to-day repelled by the insistence they feel it, upon literal interpretations they

cannot honestly affirm.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. ABENIA, Lake George, March 20.

CONSULAR REFORM.

The Service Will Not He Efficient Until Better Salaries Are Paid.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: delegate to the recent national convention on consular reform I think I express the views of the majority of those who attended in saying that the bill passed by the House yesterday is a progressive measure, and will enable the President to some extent to make a busi-ness establishment of the consular service. It is, however, to be regretted that the measure does not eliminate the service from politics, and the hope has been expressed that in the conference between the Senate and House committees the clause will be restored which from post to post in the same grade. It can scarcely be expected that the original pro-vision requiring appointment to the lowest grade and promotion from grade to grade will be revived. If, however, Executive authority should be granted to transfer Consuls from post to post, the President could, by Executive order, put in each place the Consul best qualified to fill it.

There are forty-three Consuls in the grades paying between \$3,500 and \$12,000, and in these but few transfers are needed; but in the grades between \$2,000 and \$3,500 there are 207 officials, and it is here that the exercise of this discretion will greatly improve the

of this discretion will greatly improve the service.

Our consular service finds its legislative origin in the acts of July 1, 1791, and April 14, 1792. At that time Washington called attention to its purpose and importance. Our country has been so busy developing its internal resources for the supply of home markets that only recently have we awakened to the urgency of improving it as a means of developing our commerce abroad.

As respects salaries, the bill is open to criticism. London and Paris ten years ago were each worth upward of \$30,000 to the incumbents, although the salaries were only \$5,000. During the last fiscal year London including unofficial fees, paid the Consul about \$17,000 and Paris about \$16,000; under the present bill the salaries at both places are \$12,000, out of which the Consul-General will have to pay \$1,500 to supplement the \$1,000 allowed by the Department for the employment of a vice and deputy Consul-General.

\$12,000, out of which the Consul-General will have to pay \$1,500 to supplement the \$1,000 allowed by the Department for the employment of a vice and deputy Consul-General. The necessity is apparent of having capable men in these minor positions. There are about fifty-six vice Consuls-General and nineteen deputy Consuls-General, and in most of the consulates having an officer of this character it is either necessary for the Consul-General or Consul to select some one (generally a foreigner) who will act in an honorary capacity, except during his absence, when the substitute is allowed the whole or part of the unofficial fees; or, if it is necessary to employ a man permanently, to pay him the salary allowed by the Department and supplement it out of the salary of the superior. Secretary Root, in his statement before the House committee, said that "there are now Consuls paying contingent expenses out of their own salaries, while their salaries and compensation are not sufficient to live on."

The salaries under the bill are small as compared with the salaries of Consuls of ther Governments. There are forty-five Consuls who are to be each paid \$3.000 annually; sixty-three each \$2,000 annually.

When you take into consideration the expense of living at most of the consulate posts, the incidental disbursements attending an official position, and the expense of travelling to and from the United States to the consulate, an ambitious man, or even one who seeks a comfortable living, is precluded from entering the service; and to get capable men the President will have to look for financially independent men.

With a slight increase in the fees the con-

the President will have to look for inhabitary independent men.

With a slight increase in the fees the consular service would be self-sustaining, and it is to be regretted that Congress has not seen fit to make the salaries sufficiently remunerative to attract to the service qualified men such as business houses send abroad.

New York, March 22. Lindsay Russell.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In John Mitchell's latest letter to the anthracite operators he either makes a wilful misstatement of facts, to call it by no harsher term, or is lamentably ignorant, for one in his position, of what is occurring in the

anthracite fields. If one cared to look up the files of the newspaper of this region he would doubtless be surprised at the number of strikes that have taken place during the past three years. I mention a few from mem ory, and if I were to study over the list a while am sure I could double the list. A strike is now in progress at Jermyn colliery, and there have been spilkes at Markle's, Jeddo: at Coxe's, Onelda: a the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Beaver Meadow at Dodson's, Morea; at MacTurk's, Hazleton; at Wentz's, Mary D. and at the L. V. and L. and W. I

at Wilkesbarre. These were all in violation of the commission's award. An agreement with the United Mine Workers is These were all in violation not worth the paper it is written upon, as it is a:

The Only Remedy

From the Baltimore Daily Record. Edwin James was one of the most brilliant Eng-lish lawyers of his day, but he was always in financial difficulties. At one time he lived in some West End chambers, the landlord of which could never obtain rent. At last he had recourse to an expedient which he hoped would arouse his tenant to a sense of his obligations. He asked him if he would be kind enough to advise him on a little legal matter in which he was concerned, and on James acquiescing drew up a statement specifying his own grievance against the learned counsel and asked him to state what he considered the best course for a landlore to take under such conditions. The paper was returned to the laneford the nex

morning with the following sentence subjoined:
"In my opinion, this is a case which admits of only one remedy-patience."

Parks in Brooklyn and Queens From the City Record. Under our jurisdiction there are forty-three parks and thirteen gores, containing in all 1,720 acres.

of which 1,143 are in Brooklyn and 577 in Queens The figures represent, approximately, one acre to every 1,189 of the inhabitants in the borough of Brooklyn, and one acre to every 342 inhabitants in Queens. There are also forty-five miles of parkways under the control of this department three in Brooklyn and one in Queens, as follows McLaughlin Park, Fulton Park, Amerafort Park in Brooklyn, and Rainey Park in the Long Island City

section of Queens borough

mere slip of the pen.

The entire reasoning is wrong. One single year can never be compared with

another single year, even in large cities. In a town in Massachusetts of 859 inhabitants n one-half year only one person died. In another year, only five years later, 92 died. Does this prove a greater healthfulness of 4,600 per cent. in the first year than the second? Not at all! It only proves the arithmetic of the case. In five years, 1875-80, there died The ratio, allowing for change in population, was 22 per 1,000 in the first and 21.5 per 1,000 in the second period. This is a fine, healthy

CHICAGO STATISTICS.

Remarkable Results Achieved by Health

Department Arithmeticians.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Health Department of Chicago recently

issued a bulletin trying to show that com-pared with 1855 the length of life in Chicago

had increased in 1908 by 129 per cent! The statistical bureau of the Chicago Health De-

partment seems to be the most curious in existence. If a bureau has to confess to a

"olerical" error of 138.9 per cent, instead or 129 per cent., it shows its logic defective:

138.9 per cent. doesn't look so much like 129

per cent. as to be easily confounded by a

community.

The statistics of American cities with true census—Chicago has everywhere to be excluded, because its erroneous population ruess is at variance with all data-prove that the average age in 1855 was about 31 years and is now about 87, or a true increase of 19 per cent., both years taken as parts of periods of ten years. If the average was 31 years in 1855 and had increased by 129 per cent. it would now be 69 years, an utterly absurd figure. Don't they read the thousands of correct statistics made since 1800, even 1700, at the statistician's office?

If now the average age at death in Chicago is about 89 years, as the published figures of deaths every day show clearly, it must have been 17 years in 1855 to give the 129 per cent. lengthening of life figured by the able statistician; 129 per cent. improve-ment in fifty years gives 2½ per cent. round figures per year. In 1800 the tendency toward short life must have been again about 55x21/4 = 137.5 per cent., or the age at death in 1800 in Chicago equals 6 years 2 months; continuing

137.5 per cent., or the age at death in 1800 in Chicago equals 6 years 2 months; continuing this 2½ per cent, a year decrease backward to 1700, the people who would have then lived at Chicago—fortunately it did not exist—would have been only 1 year 9 months old at death, the entire population being mere babies, some as ancient as 3 years, others of a few weeks.

Chicago's constructive population lived at that time fortunately in New York, Boston, Ohio, &c., and in reality reached an average age of 23 years, never dreaming of that clever statistician in the health office in 1906. In 1956 the age of the population—by that statistician—which is now really around 40 years at death, will be 90 years in Chicago; in New York and the rest of the world it will be only about 35; in 2000, with the aid of the Chicago statistician, they will be 202 years old and 3000 A. D. will beat Methuselah all to infancy, because 1250 years will be their age at death. They will even be older, because the improvement may be easily figured greater. In the rest of the world the average age at death will be about 68 years in 2000 A. D. and 88 in 8000 A. D. Arithmetic in Chicago beats vitality and doctors all to pieces and is much cheaper.

The Chicago statistician wants to earn his

will be about as years in 2000 A D. And 88 in the story and doctors all to pieces and is much cheaper.

The Chicago statistician wants to earn his money—very praiseworthy—and he does it amply. He gives us by simple arithmetic an incredible healthfulness, unheard of low mortality rates, enormously lengthened lives; singing, smiling, boundless population, and all for Chicago all alone. What talent! What genius! He proves the superhuman efficiency of the Chicago Health Department, plus arithmetic, although "short of inspectors," by simple addition of another bunch of 500,000 arithmetical people, the subtraction of figures in other places, multiplication by "acknowledged factors," division by "well known factors"—all "factors" invented in Chicago—Ac. Simple arithmetic shows up New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Berlin, &c. health departments to be most ignorant, lazy, incapable ninnies. We would never die, if he only had inspectors enough.

Chicago stands all by itself; only St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha can compare with her, but Omaha is still sore that the United States census of 1900 could not find about 50,000 directory figured population in 80,000 real. All the ridiculous "statistics" of Chicago, and about every figure published, except record data like deaths, age at death, Ac., are absurdly wrong because of the general disease—megalomania. We are great and prosperous; therefore, why exaggerate? Let us turn over a new leaf, acknowledge an honest 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 true resident population and all statistics will be found to tally within themselves and with the rest of the world. Let petty towns do the frog act. It is unworthy of a town of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. Chicago is just a trifie larger or smaller than Philadelphia and all figures and data of any reliability prove this, at least 100 different sets interlocking and tallying. C. M.

The recent agreement between Brazil and Bolivie provides for the construction of a railway to open up Acre with 80,000 square miles of what are be lieved to be valuable rubber lands. Brazil is to pay Bolivia \$10,000,000, the whole of which is to be devoted to the construction of the railroad, the source of supply, says the London Times, hitherto but lightly touched, may be freely tapped in the near future. The production of rubber last year amounted to 65,000 tons, and the exports from Brazil to more than 34,000 tons, or more than 50 per cent. of the entire production. In 1900 the total output was 50,000 tons, and the Brazilian export that year amounted to 28,700 tons. Under the stimulus of high prices Brazil's export of rubber will further increase this year.

Congo exports of rubber in 1905 were 4,500 tons. but no increase in this production is likely for several years, as the Congo Government has recently made severe regulations to stop the waste ful methods of collection; systematic replantation

is also insisted upon.

As the prices of rubber have advanced 100 per cent. In the last five years, and as they are, in Bra-zil's case at least, returning extraordinary profits, there is untold wealth in the yet sparsely penetrated rubber forests of the Amazon. More capital for development and transportation facilities will convert that reserve of wealth into gold.

Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula easily lead in the intelligent cultivation of rubber. In Ceylon rubber raising dates back thirty years, when great disaster to the coffee crop forced planters to turn to other products. There is a hint there for Porto Rican coffee planters. Tea estates in Ceylon have also been largely interplanted with rubber. Twenty companies are now interested in rubber cultivation in Ceylon and fifteen in the Malay Peninsula. The cultivated rubber area in Ceylon is 45,000 acres. and 50,000 acres are under cultivation in the Malay Peninsula.

Rubber trees are also being planted and de-

seloped in various parts of Africa, India, Samoa, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the The total area of rubber cultivation in the world

s about 152,000 acres. The Fatal Handkerchief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The linen hand-

kerchief is often little short of being a deadly con-cealed pocket weapon, disseminating undesirable if not dangerous germs when drawn wet and warm. ready primed and loaded, from the heated pocket.
This morning a guard was seen drying a soaking
"wipe" at the stove in a ladies' elevated waiting the steam arising in clouds. On the car "gent" apparently in the first stages of influenza drew one of these weapons, flourishing it grandly n the faces of all.

Many advanced sanatoria use Japanese tissue paper handkerchiefs. These cost but a fraction of cent, and can instantly be cremated. A demand for such would be a wholesome sign of the times. Superficial appearance of cleanliness and scientific cleanliness are not the same thing. One is selfish display, the other social Christianity. In winter the wet, warm infected handkerchief is an ever present nuisance. NEW YORK, March 20.

Use and Abuse of Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of The (tun-Sir: Haring been for several years in a poculon to make observations, I have always notices that the man who has the difficulty in affixing postage stamps described by "Scribbler," in your issue of March 19, adopts the following mode of procedure:

Firmly grasping one corner of the stamp he shoves it about two-thirds of the way down his throat, chews on it like a Hariem goat on an old tin can, reverses the stamp and repeats the process on the other end to make doubly sure that no mucilage remains. Then laying the letter on the shelf or desk he endeavors to hammer the stamp on with a vigor that rattles every window on the Such men always impress me as having a

up too late for breakfast and as trying to obtain a free lunch at Uncle Sam's expense. Done in a proper manner a stamp will stick closer

NEW YORK, March 21.